Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1806. [No. 1583.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 30th of April, will be sold, at the dwelling of Mrs. R. Yost, in Princess-street, between Washington and Columbus streets,

ALL the PERSONAL ESATE of *John Yost*, deceased, consisting of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, three pair of NEW BELLOWS, SMITHS' TOOLS, &c. &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 17. dtf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

Now Landing,

from Schooner Fame, from New-York, and for sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

30 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do. do. Beef.
Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,
5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,
In Store,
Imperial,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Hyson Skin
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cask and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,
30 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,
10 rolls mill'd Lead,
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.
WANTED,
A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts,
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

WANTED,

A vessel of about five hundred barrels burthen, to take a freight to Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.

April 22. d

Just Received,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
A quantity of soft shelled Almonds, by the frail or smaller quantity.
Fresh Figs and English Walnuts.
Lisbon Baskets.
On Hand,
A few boxes Lisbon Lemons and Oranges.

Matthew Eakin.

April 23. 3t

☞ *REMOVAL.*

ISAAC ROBBINS & CO.

Have removed to the STORE HOUSE *opposite the Indian-Queen tavern, King street, where they have just received by the schooner Fame and brigantine Rising States, from New York, and offer for sale*,

IMPERIAL,
HYSON,
YOUNG HYSON,
HYSON SKIN,
SOUCHONG and
BOHEA } TEAS.
PORT,
SHERRY,
LISBON, and
MALAGA } WINES.

Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, West India & New England Rum, loaf & brown Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger, Pepper, Brimstone, Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Madder, Salt-petre, Rice, Raisins in boxes and kegs, Pipes, Candles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few pieces of 7/8 white Drills and Calicoes, in part of a consignment from New York.

N. B. Goods consigned to them, either for sale on commission or for storage, particularly attended to.

April 22. d5t

Horsburgh & Calder,

Have just received from New-York,
10 bales Calcutta Piece Goods;

CONSISTING OF

Gurrahs, Mamoodies, Punjum Cloths, Sannas, Cossas, Baftas, and Checks.

ALSO,

Calicoes, colored and white Cambrick Muslin, Undressed Ginghams, Silk Chambrays, Cambrick, Dimity, Cotton Hosiery, Black Luestring, Irish Linens, Yellow and Scarlet Bandano Handkerchiefs, White Crape, Pic Nick Silk Mitts, Silk Umbrellas, Leno Muslin, Creas, Blue Gilly Handkerchiefs, Sooty Romalls, Blue Gurrahs, Real London Superfine Black and Blue Cloths, &c. &c. for sale, on reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail, at their Store, corner of Royal and King streets.

April 23. d2w

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscriber,
25 bales Cotton,
25 tierces Rice,
10 hhds. Jamaica Rum,
3000 wt. nice Bacon
100 casks Stone Lime,
20 dozen nice Castor Oil, in pint bottles,
1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the fisheries,
500 Spanish Hides, and Groceries as usual.

Mordecai Miller.

April 22. d

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

12 chests Young Hyson,
5 do. Hyson,
10 do. Hyson Skin, } *Of the latest importation.*

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderson.

April 21. d

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,
15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.
2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.

James Sanderson.

April 9. d.

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

HENRY K. MAY

Has now landing, for Sale,
65 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leaguer Cape Madeira Wine

In STORE,

London Particular,
London and New-York Market
Particular and Cargo Teneriffe } *Wines.*
Catalonia and Claret
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Bonnce
4 bales Beerboom Gurrahs
1 bale Fandah Cossas
6 hhds. Molasses
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.

April 8. d3m

☞ *REMOVAL.*

T. Craven has removed his Store next door to *Mott's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply,

April 3

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries,

JUST RECEIVED,

1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 21. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality)

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Who have just received,
60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Salad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH!
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust from *Samuel Hilton* to the subscribers, will peremptorily be sold, on SATURDAY, the 31 day of May, at half past 10 o'clock, on the premises,

A LOT of GROUND, with two HOUSES, situate on the south east corner of Duke and Union streets. Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of Sale.

JAMES DAVIDSON,
P. G. MARSTELLER, } *Trustees.*

April 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs*, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden, } *Commissioners.*

April 22, dtf

☞ THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

The Subscriber

INTENDING very soon to leave this town, and the district of Columbia, requests all those indebted to him to immediately make payment, or their accounts will be left for collection, thro' the medium of the law. Demands against him will be paid on being presented.

The subscriber having entirely declined business here, he hereby gives notice, that he will not be answerable for credits given to *any person whatever*, in his name; and that this notice will be pleaded in bar of any claim, hereafter made or prosecuted against him on such account.

C. W. Jansen.

April 24. d3t

Baker Wanted.

A Journeyman Loaf Bread Baker will meet with employ and good wages if immediate application is made to

Edward Lee.

April 24. 3t

Second Dividend,

IN the case of *James Scaith*, has been declared, of seven cents in the dollar, on all claims legally proven, payable by the subscriber in Dumfries, thirty days from the 14th instant.

Timothy Brundige,
Assignee.

Dumfries, April 19. (21) eo4w

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Walter S. Alexander and Catherine his wife, to the subscriber for securing the payment of 603 dollars 33 cents and interest unto Andrew Scholfield and company, and the further sum of 581 dollars 3 cents, and interest unto Leonard and Thomas Cooke, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the the sixth day of May next, one undivided moiety of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being on Potomac river in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, containing 450 acres, and adjoining the lands of General Thompson Mason; Augustine J. Smith; and Tobias Lear—distant about seven miles from Alexandria—The sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock of that day.

G. DENEALE, Trustee.

April 3. eots

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Yost*, senior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1806.

Rebecca Yost, *Adm'x.*

April 17. 2aw16

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administratrix.

From the Philadelphia Gazettice.

EXRACTS

From the documents respecting the application of Hamet Carmelli, ex-bashaw of Tripoli.

(CONTINUED.)

From Tobias Lear, to the secretary of the navy of the United States.——Concluded.

In the forenoon of the 2d of June, Mr. Nissen, his Danish majesty's consul at Tripoli, came off to the Constitution, bringing a commission from the bashaw, to negociate with me on the articles of the treaty. As I had a sketch prepared I communicated it to Mr. Nissen, who observed that there were some articles more favorable to us than were to be found in any treaty which the bashaw had with any other nation; yet he would take them on shore and submit them to the bashaw.—He did so, and returned on board again about 4 P. M. saying that the bashaw had consented to the articles; but was very desirous of having an article expressive of our determination to withdraw our forces, &c. from Derne, and that we should endeavor to persuade his brother to leave his dominions. To the first I could have no objection, as it would be a natural consequence of peace; but I insisted that if his brother should leave his territory, he should have his wife and children restored to him. Mr. Nissen thought the latter clause would meet objections. However, he took it on shore.

On the morning of the 3d of June, Mr. Nissen came off again, and declared that the bashaw would not agree to deliver the wife and children of his brother. I adhered to that part of the article, and after some little time he returned on shore. When Mr. Nissen had left the ship, I told commodore Rodgers, and captain Smith of the Vixen, who was on board, that if the bashaw should persist in his opposition to this article, I would not suffer the business to be broken off, and leave our countrymen in slavery; but would at all hazards take a boat and go on shore, if the white flag should be hauled down, which Mr. N. said would be the signal, if the bashaw persisted in his determination. At 4 P. M. Mr. N. came off again with the seal of the bashaw to the preliminary articles; but with a condition that time should be allowed for the delivery of the wife and family of his brother. I consented to it, and we went on board the Vixen to stand in near the harbor. When we were close to the town, we fired a gun and hauled down the white flag. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the batteries, and answered by the Constitution. I went into the harbor in the Constitution's barge with the flag of the United States displayed, and was received at the landing place by the Americans officer, who had been in captivity, with a sensibility more easily to be conceived than described. An immense concourse of people crowded the shore and filled the streets, all signifying their pleasure on the conclusion of the peace.

This, I believe, is the first instance, where a peace has been concluded by any of the Barbary states on board a ship of war. I must here pay a tribute of justice to commodore Rodgers, whose conduct during the negociation on board, was mixed with that manly firmness and evident wish to continue the war, if it could be done with propriety, while he displayed the magnanimity of an American, in declaring that we fought not for conquest, but to maintain just rights and national dignity, as fully convinced the negociators that we did not ask, but grant peace. You will pardon me if I here introduce a circumstance evincive of the spirit of our countrymen. At breakfast this morning, commodore Rodgers observed, that if the bashaw would consent to deliver up our countrymen without making peace, he would engage to give him 200,000 dollars instead of 60,000, and raise the difference between the two sums from the officers of the navy, who, he was perfectly assured, would contribute to it with the highest satisfaction.

In the evening I visited Sidi Mahamet Dghies, whom I found a sensible, liberal, and well informed man. He is a great friend of ours, and has always been opposed to the war with us.

On the 4th of June, at 11 A. M. the flag staff was raised on the American house, and the flag of the United States displayed, which was immediately saluted with 21 guns from the castle and forts, and was returned by the Constitution, and all our unfortunate countrymen sent off on board their ships. At noon I had an audience of the bashaw, by appointment, and was received with every mark of respect and attention. He paid me many compliments and expressed himself on the peace with much manliness. He is a man of very good presence, manly and dignified, and has not in his appearance so much of the *tyrant* as he has been represented to be. His court was much more superb than that of Algiers. We spoke but little on the subject of the treaty, &c. He observed that he had given stronger evidences of his confidence in us than he he had ever before given to any nation. He had delivered our people before he had received his own; and as to the money he was to receive it was merely nominal—the sum was nothing, but it was impossible to deliver them without something. The other articles of the treaty I might form as I pleased; being convinced I would not insert any thing which was not just. I returned his compliments, and assured him he would find our nation as just as he had found them brave and persevering.

On the 6th of June the Constitution sailed for Malta and Syracuse, to return to Tripoli with the money and the Tripoline prisoners. The Constellation sailed also for Derne, to bring off the few of our countrymen who might be there. I remained at Tripoli 'till the return of the Constitution, to establish an agent and make a final settlement of our business there. Dr. John Ridgely, of Maryland, late surgeon of the Philadelphia, was strongly recommended as a proper person to reside at Tripoli 'till the pleasure of the president was known, and I accordingly appointed him, as will be seen by the enclosed power and letter of instruction.

On the 10th, I sent to the bashaw two copies of the treaty, with translations, in the Arabic language, to be signed by him, and his divan. He requested me to attend the divan and see the form of business there; and as this was a favor never before granted to a christian, he gave it as an evidence of his respect &c. I accordingly attended, and was seated on the same seat with the bashaw, on his right hand. Great order and solemnity were observed. I presented the treaty to the bashaw, who delivered it to his first secretary to read article by article. Some observations and short debates took place on several of the articles, but the bashaw appeared to explain them satisfactorily. After the whole was read, the form of its presentation and acceptance, was written by the secretary, and the seals of the bashaw and members of the divan affixed to the two copies; one of which the bashaw delivered to me in a solemn manner, and with many expressions of friendship. (He speaks good Italian.)

On the 17th the Constitution arrived, but the wind was too high to admit of her landing the Tripolines or money; on the 18th, both were sent on shore; but instead of 100 Tripolines there were only 48 and 41 blacks. Seven had been carried to the United States, by commodore Preble, and I could never obtain an accurate account of the whole number. I had the Bashaw's tiscara respecting those who had been taken by commodore Dale, which had been left in the hands of Mr. Nissen, in which I found expressed 21 Tripolines and Turks, for whom, and their goods, 7 Americans were to have been delivered. I was therefore obliged to make it appear that the blacks were his subjects, and were to be included in the exchange. I found no difficulty in the case, though I am sure he was not convinced of the propriety of it. Those in the United States, I assured him would be returned by the first opportunity. The 60,000 dollars were paid, and a receipt therefor given on the treaty left with Dr. Ridgely, and a duplicate therefor which is enclosed. No Consular present is mentioned in the treaty; but that, it is understood, will be given as usual with *all* nations when a consul shall be sent; it does not exceed 6,000 dollars, and the particulars I shall send in my next, as I shall also, my accounts, which cannot be adjusted, as our quarantine at Malta did not admit of my having that communication with Mr. Higgins which was necessary for settling as I had given him bills on the House of Sir Francis Baring and co. in London, for the money sent to Tripoli, &c.

On the 20th commodore Rodgers came on shore, and had an audience of the Bashaw, where the assurances of friendship &c. were repeated by the Bashaw.

On the 21st, in the evening, we sailed for Malta and Syracuse; arrived at the former on the morning of the 24th, where we remained two days, and sailed for this place.

I shall in a future letter, give a more particular account of Tripoli, &c. At present I confine myself to the subject of the negociation and treaty. As I have always been opposed to the Egyptian and Derne expedition, I shall say nothing on that subject, especially, as I presume there will be full communications respecting it from other quarters.

On the 5th of March last, we were indebted to Algiers for one year's annuity, deducting the cargo of timber, &c. which had been sent. I had learned that they were in great want of wheat at that place, and it struck me that if a cargo of that article was sent to them on account of our annuity, it would be received with gratitude, and be a great saving to the United States; I therefore purchased a cargo of about 12,000 bushels, at Malta, which cost, with charges, about 32,000 dollars, and sent it to Algiers with a proper letter on the occasion; and I am happy to inform you that it arrived in good time, and in fine order, and was more valuable as it relates to the United States, than a cargo of money would have been at that time. It was received as intended, as a proof of friendship and an evidence of good faith; and will settle our accounts for one year at least.

A LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the first session of the NINTH CONGRESS.

[CONCLUDED.]

14. An act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to state judges and state courts.

15. An act declaring the town of Jersey, in the state of New Jersey, to be a port of delivery, and for erecting a light house on Wood island, or Fletcher's Neck, in the state of Massachusetts.

16. An act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio.

17. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of George town, and for other purposes.

18. An act declaring the consent of congress to an act of the state of South Carolina, passed on the 21st day of December, in the year 1804, so far as the same relates to authorising the city council of Charleston, to impose and collect a duty on the tonnage of vessels from foreign ports.

19. An act for the relief of Peter Landais.

20. An act relating to bonds given by marshals.

21. An inrolled resolve expressive of the sense entertained by congress of the disinterested and benevolent attentions manifested by his Danish majesty's consul residing at Tripoli, to captain Bainbridge, his officers and crew, during their captivity in Tripoli.

22. An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. States.

23. An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war.

24. An act to regulate and fix the compensation of the officers of the senate and house of representatives.

25. An act directing the secretary of the treasury, to cause the coast of North Carolina, between cape Hatteras and Cape Fear, to be surveyed.

26. An act regulating the currency of foreign coins in the United States.

27. An act to authorise the secretary of war to issue land warrants, and for other purposes.

28. An act for the relief of Gilbert C. Russell.

29. An act to suspend the sale of certain lands in the state of Ohio, and the Indiana territory.

30. An act authorising a detachment from the militia of the U. States.

31. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one housand eight hundred and six.

32. An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize.

33. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United states for the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

34. An act supplementary to the act intituled "an act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to the territorial courts."

35. An act supplementary to the act for the payment of claims of citizens of the U. States, on the government of France.

36. An act to authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same.

37. An act to repeal so much of any act or acts as authorise the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for lands of the United States, and for other purposes relative to the public debt.

38. An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

39. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

40. An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States during the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

41. An act for erecting certain lighthouses in the state of Massachusetts; for building a beacon or pier at Bridgeport, in the state of Connecticut, and for fixing buoys in Pamptico sound, in the state of North Carolina.

42. An act making a further appropriation towards completing the fourth wing of the capitol, at the city of Washington.

43. An act further to alter and establish certain post roads, and for other purposes.

44. An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and for other purposes.

45. an act to provide for the adjustment of titles of lands in the town of Detroit and territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

46. An act making provision for the compensation of witnesses who attended the trial of the impeachment of Samuel Chase.

47. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans and the district of Louisiana."

48. An act for fortifying the ports and harbors of the United States, and for building gunboats.

49. An act to amend in the cases therein mentioned, the "Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

50. An act in addition to an act, intituled "An act regulating the grants of land and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee."

51. An act regulating the claims to land in the Indiana territory, and state of Ohio.

52. An act in addition to an act supplementary to an act providing for a naval peace establishment.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, April 21.

Although the London papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the ship Alexander, captain Vose, are not so late as those received a few days ago at Baltimore, being only to the 25th of February, inclusive; yet they contain some articles of considerable interest which have hitherto remained unnoticed. We this morning lay them before our readers.

Captain Vose informs us, that on the 7th of March, in lat. 49, long 12, he spoke a British frigate, then out two days from Plymouth, by whom he was assured that the British had captured a fleet from Brest consisting of nine sail of the line; and the captain of the frigate received this account from the cutter which had been dispatched with the intelligence, and which arrived at Plymouth as he was taking his departure.

London, February 24.

The American ship Rising Sun, captain Nantes, arrived at Dover from Amsterdam, brings the important intelligence, that on Tuesday last when that ship left Holland, there were seven sail of the line of Dutch men of war in the Nieu Diep, ready for sea in a moments warning.—The transports which were lately laid up, are also refitting at Amsterdam with all possible expedition, and they are ordered to proceed to the Helder to take on board troops: The destination of this armament is kept a profound secret for the present.

We understand that the chancellor of the exchequer has written a letter to the governor of the bank, desiring the opinion of that body what would be the probable effect of raising the property tax from seven to ten per cent; and also, what would be the probable effect of applying some part of the sinking fund to the payment of the interest of a new loan. It is proper to add, however, that government have not resolved on either of these measures; and the chancellor of the exchequer's letter states that they will not be adopted without very mature consideration.

Government have received advice that the French emperor has issued an instrument, under his sign manuel, dated from his palace at St. Cloud, by which he has formally deposed the king of Naples, in nearly the following terms:

"We, Napoleon, by the grace of God, emperor of the French and king of Italy, &c. for divers weighty and sufficient causes, ourselves thereunto specially moving, do hereby and henceforth, solemnly depose from the throne and other sovereign authorities of his ancestors, Ferdinand, the king of the Two Sicilies, and from all of which princely titles and dignities he is by virtue of this instrument and our imperial will and mandate, and pleasure, forever removed and deposed accordingly. Given under our hand and imperial signet, &c.

The Hamburgh mail which was due yesterday arrived this morning. The courts of St. Petersburgh and Constantinople have not been slow in seeing the danger with which they were threatened by the engagement of Napoleon to furnish to the emperor of Austria an indemnity in the east, for the possessions of which he has deprived him in Germany. They have renewed, for nine years to come, the treaty between them, which was on the point of expiring.

If we may judge from the precautions adopted by Alexander, he seems apprehensive that an attack may be made even upon his own territories. Redoubts are casting up at Warsaw, and other arrangements ordered, to guard against any attempt of this kind.

The French and Bavarian army in the neighborhood of Frankfort has been considerably augmented, to enforce the payment of the contribution laid on that city. The inhabitants have a faint hope held out to them, that if they speedily pay one half the sum demanded, the other will be remitted.

The French still continue in force in Germany—and will till more of the schemes in the contemplation of Bonaparte are executed.

Prince Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Rome on the 23d ultimo. Massena's army is in full march against the kingdom of Naples. His progress will receive no opposition.

Frankfort, February 11.

The electoral prince of Baden has arrived here, and will set out immediately for Paris, whither he is going to marry Mademoiselle de Beauharnois, whom the emperor Napoleon means to adopt and raise to the dignity of royal highness. The prince will afterwards reside at Manheim, and his mother at Bruchsal, where she will enjoy a dower of 120,000 florins.

A short time since, the cutlers', painter stainers', and stationers' corporation of Dublin, held a meeting, for the purpose of petitioning parliament to repeal the act of legislative union, passed during the administration of lord Cornwallis. The meeting was adjourned till Tuesday last, when it was very numerously attended, Mr. Stephen Parker (the master) in the chair.

The report of the committee was then laid before the corporation and agreed to. The corporation have acted wisely and moderately; they have, after the example of major Cartwright, and the friends of parliamentary reform in London, Postponed their petition against the union for the present, that his majesty's ministers may not be embarrassed with local grievances, when the empire, in general, is under circumstances of such unexampled difficulty.

The committee is, however, made a standing one, to consult with other corporations as to the most effectual means and time when to present a petition to parliament for the above purpose.

Arrived, the ship Rising Sun, captain Nantes, of and for Baltimore, in ballast, from Amsterdam.

Brig Eight Sisters, Gilmore, (of Boston) in 32 days from St. Vincents. Left there, sch'r. John, Otis, in 10 days for Wiscasset; brig Julius Cæsar, for New-York, in 8 days; brig Merchant, Miller; Bellona, Patterson, and brig ——, Smith, all to sail in 6 or 8 days for Kennebeck. The brig Recovery, Dunbar, sailed the 10th March for Penobscot. March 24, lat. 83, 44, long. 67, 38, was brought too and ordered on board the French frigate Cornelie, of 36 guns, from Brest, and treated in a very unpolite manner. The frigate had on board Capt. John Robinson, who was captured 5 or 6 days after leaving Bourdeaux for Alexandria; the ship was sent to Brest; Capt R had been on board the frigate above 2 months. April 16, lat. 38, 31, long. 73, 30, spoke sloop Pheasant, 6 days from North Carolina for Boston.—April 11, lat. 38, 33, long. 73, 18, experienced a severe snow storm and a heavy gale; two ships then in sight laying to.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, April 25.

MR. SNOWDEN,

I observe in the National Intelligencer of Wednesday a garbled and incorrect account of the proceedings of the House of Representatives. It is greatly to be regretted that the public are so much dependent on that paper for an account of the proceedings of Congress: for during the whole of the last session, except in a few instances, we have not had a full and impartial relation of the sentiments that have been expressed, or of the occurrences that have happened in the House. In almost all cases where the conduct of the administration has been scrutinised, the debates have been omitted. Possibly Mr. Smith may yet give the public a part of them; but we little expect it from that editor, whose *vigilance in omission* is so constant. When are we to have Mr. Randolph's speech, in which he expressed his wish that Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Mr. Gallatin were in the house, that he might propound certain questions to them respecting *tribute to France?* Probably never. When shall we have the debate between Randolph, Varnum, Jackson, &c. respecting the *secret wishes* of the president, in opposition to his message of December 6th? Probably never. There have been many debates this session with open doors which the editor of the Intelligencer dares not give the public. His great study seems to be to screen the administration on all occasions. The public can put no dependence on that paper for a full and impartial account of the proceedings of Congress. This was the declaration of Mr. Randolph: they cannot judge from the Intelligencer; they cannot be informed of the grounds on which to judge.

The memorial of Smith and Ogden, of New York, the Intelligencer says "were *uncommonly acrimonious.*" Not a word of this is true. The language was mild; nothing like acrimony of expression. They were a plain detail of all the proceedings of the memorialists relative to the Leander, of all the evidence they had of the knowledge and sanction of the president and secretary of state, and of the illegality, oppressiveness and tyranny of the judge of the district court. That Smith and Ogden believed that they were acting agreeably to the wishes of the administration, is beyond doubt; and when the public shall read all the evidence of the knowledge of the government in this affair, I cannot think any man can doubt.

When the memorials were read every member of the house was sensible that their publication would convince all men of the knowledge the administration had of Miranda's business. Hence the proposition to print them was refused. They knew not how to be rid of it; at length Early introduced his resolution. It was said the evidence of the knowledge of the administration was *exparte*, and not such as would be admitted in a court of justice. This was true: the original letters *properly authenticated*, the declarations of Miranda *under oath*, and other evidence such as is called *legal* evidence, did not accompany the memorials. Hence gentlemen of easy consciences could vote that there was no evidence that criminated the executive. Mr. Randolph, however, voted against the resolution.

The following *dialogue* happened between a member and a spectator:

Spectator. Well, sir, what do you now think of the president's knowledge of Miranda's expedition.

Member. I think Miranda must be a most consummate intriguer so to impose on Smith and Ogden.

Spec. But can you believe *he did* impose on them? Would Miranda have come to Washington to obtain the countenance of government? Would he have visited the president, & particularly Mr. Madison, so often without disclosing his intentions? Would he have written from Washington, from time to time, to New York, stating the opinions of Jefferson and Madison, and their refusal to grant him the aid he required? Do you believe that he would have fabricated the conversation between him and the administration relative to Col. Smith's continuing to hold the office of surveyor, yet being permitted to go on this expedition? In short, from the long, and most circumstantial account of all his conversations with the President and Secretary, and from the copies of the letters that have passed, can you believe Miranda such a cunning villain? and can you vote for Early's resolution, declaring there is no evidence?

Member. I can give you one short answer. If the President knew of it, he would not have ordered the prosecution.

Spectator. Deny it as you please, you know the President's profound duplicity as well as I do.

Member. The evidence is not *legal.*

Spectator. But is it no evidence?

Member. I know the impression it will make on the public: they will consider it evidence.

Spectator. If it can make but one impression. What necessity for this resolution, if the memorials contain *no* evidence?

Member. I don't myself see the need of it. Be it as it may, if the account of the judge's conduct is correct, I shall vote for his impeachment.

Spectator. I was not speaking of the judge. I shall watch your vote; to see if you declare there is *no* evidence.

Member. I reckon I shall vote for it. [And he did so.]

The United States brig Franklin, capt. John Earle, in 14 days from New Orleans, arrived here last evening.

MASSACAUSETTS ELECTION.

Votes for Governor—1806.

The following is a correct of all the returns from 298 towns:

For Gov. Strong,	31532
For Mr. Sullivan,	28544
	3188

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.

It is reported and belived, that a vessel bound to Fort Stoddart, with provisions for our troops, has been brought to at the town of Mobile, and is not permitted to proceed on her voyage. If conduct like this be persisted in, it is hoped that some efficient means will be adopted to obtain a free navigation of the waters of the Mobile. Such navigation is essential to the welfare of our settlements on the Tombigby, and it is presumed that a suspension of it will not be submitted to by the American government.

☞ Just as our paper was going to press we received information, that one of the carriers of the mail of the United States had returned to this city, and that he reports, that he was not permitted to pass the town of Mobile with the mail. He further states, that governor Folck informed him, that for the future the mail of the United States would not be permitted to pass either by land or water, through the dominions of the king of Spain.

March 26.

SPIRIT OF THE *TIMES.*

We are indebted to the politeness of an esteemed friend, for a copy of the following spirited and patriotic resolutions. We understand that they have been entered into in the Tombigby & Alabama settlements, in consequence of the Spanish order for shutting up the river Mobille.—They were agreed to by all who saw them and were expected to be generally adopted.

WASHINGTON COUNTY,
MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY,
March 14, 1806.

WHEREAS, the officers of his catholic majesty at Mobile, have by an unprecedented and arbitrary regulation interdicted all direct commercial intercourse between this country and New Orleans, have, in palpable violation of the treaty between the king of Spain and the United States, stopped and detained vessels bound from New Orleans to the port of Fort Stoddart, and absolutely prohibited their proceeding to the place of their destination, and have in so doing prevented our receiving those supplies which are necessary for our comfortable subsistence. We whose names are hereunto subscribed, have mutually covenanted, and do solemnly bind ourselves one to the other, and to all the people of the United States—

That we will not sell or in any manner furnish to any of the subjects of his catholic majesty, any corn, pork, beef or other provisions, whilst the said arbitrary regulations and restrictions are continued in force.

That we will not buy any merchandise or other articles of any subject of the king of Spain, or which we have reason to believe have been purchased at or brought from the town of Mobile. That we shall regard any man who holds any commercial intercourse with the subjects of the king of Spain, as indifferent to the welfare of the good people of Washington county, and as an enemy to his country. And we moreover hereby call upon our fellow citizens seriously to reflect, whether after the late open manifestation of hostility on the part of the agents and subjects of the king of Spain, any one owing allegiance to the American government, will not be guilty of a high crime in offering them aid and comfort, and justly expose himself to all the pains and penalties of high treason against the United States.

Extract of a letter dated Cadiz, 25th February, 1806.

"I now recommend to you to warn your friends to avoid speculating in flour to this quarter. The article is absolutely unvendable at present, owing to the immense imports of wheat, which is selling at 1.4 of the price it commanded this time twelve months, and the prospect for some months is rather discouraging.

Rice, 8 dols. current sale.
Indian corn, 2 1.2 dols. do.
Pipe staves, 120 dols. p. M.
Bees wax, 57 dols. per cwt.

Tobacco unvendable; the king's stores being well stocked. The blockade has been raised."

PETER WISE, Jun.

Offers for Sale, at his Store in Fairfax street,

A general assortment of Drugs and Patent Medicines:

ALSO,

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia,
Flask Oil, by the box,
Superior quality Salad Oil, by the basket or bottle,
Salt Petre, refined,
Thirty Boxes first quality SEGARS, and fifty of second.

☞ He will take a Young Man 14 or 15 years old, of good connections, to learn the *Druggists'* business.

April 23. d1w

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of Shares in the Alexandria Theatre, are requested to meet *This Evening*, at Mr. Gadsby's tavern, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving proposals for paying a handsome interest on their stock. Punctual attendance is requested.

April 25.

ATTENTION!!

The Second Legion of Militia are reminded, that SATURDAY, the 26th inst. is the day appointed for Company Musters. The rolls will be called precisely at three o'clock, in the afternoon.

April 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, at half past 10 o'clock, will peremptorily be Sold, at the Vendue Store, on a credit of 60 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes;

20 hhds. New England Rum
50 barrels do. do.
5 pipes French Brandy
40 barrels Providence Beef
40 boxes Cod Fish
4 casks Clover Seed
2 do. Timothy do.

And immediately after, for Cash;

1 box Leghorn Hats
10 do. mens' and Boys' Wool Hats
20 pieces Diaper
20 pieces brown Holland
20 pieces Russia Diaper
1500 yards Tow Linen—and a great variety of mens', womens' and misses' Shoes and Slippers—Shoes, &c. &c.

P. C. Marsteller.

April 25. d

The Subscriber has just Received,

In addition to his former Stock—which makes it complete in Groceries and Fruits—

First quality brown Sugar, in bbls.
French Brandy, in pipes
Claret Wine, in half pipes
West India and New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Old Peach Brandy
Mould and dipt Candles, in boxes
First quality Turpentine Soap, in boxes
Rice, in half tierces.

By Capt. JENKS, *from New York.*

Soft shelled Almonds, of an excellent quality, and 20 boxes fresh Prunes.

And by Capt. CAREW, *from Lisbon.*

Lisbon fresh Lemons, in boxes
Oranges in do.
English Walnuts, in bales.

By Captain CROWDELL, *from Leghorn.*

Muscadel and Bloom Raisins, in boxes
Salad Oil, in cases, or by the bottle.

ALSO,

New York double refined Loaf Sugar, in barrels or by the single loaf.

And has a parcel of

Excellent inspected SHAD & HERRINGS, by the barrel; and SALMON in kegs—all very low for cash.

A. WILLIS.

April 25. d12t*

FOR SALE,

1500 acres of Land, in Charles county, Maryland, 14 miles from Alexandria and 4 from the Potomac, near the post road leading to Port Tobacco. The situation is exceedingly healthy and the soil fertile. A great proportion of this land is bottom, (at least 500 acres) well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn or tobacco, timothy also thrives well upon it—the upland produces good wheat from fallow, and yields the white clover in abundance. Fully one third of this tract is in wood, a great part of which is valuable timber. Besides a fertile soil the purchaser will derive other advantages—a good mill seat and an excellent stand for a tavern. The improvements are, a dwelling house with six rooms, with a fire place in each; a kitchen, smoke house, stables, carriage house; a large and newly built barn, 48 feet square; tobacco house and several other out houses.

The subscriber wishing to remove to Kentucky, will dispose of this tract on very reasonable terms. One third of the purchase money in cash, the balance in bonds for three equal yearly payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.

Benjamin Dulany.

March 26. co

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit.—Apply to the PRINTER, or,

THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8. eotf

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the PRINTER of this paper.

☞ A young Lad of good morals and reputable connexions, that can write a tolerable hand, and understands accounts, may meet with an eligible situation to be instructed in mercantile transactions, and have his board, lodging, washing, and cloathing found him. For further information

Apply to the Printer.

April 12. 2aw3w

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land, in Stafford county, about four miles above Aquia, containing 500 acres. The said land is well watered and heavily timbered, and has on it all the necessary accommodations for a family. The terms of payment will be, one third in hand, and the other two thirds at two annual instalments. Bonds, with approved security, will be required. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Dr. *John Bronaugh*, Dumfries.

William Bronaugh.

Stafford county, 31st March. 2aw4w

Five hundred dollars Reward.

FLED from the city of Baltimore, on Tuesday night, the 18th of March last, GERARD VON HARTEN, a merchant, and partner in the firm of Kenter and Von Harten, of that place. Some short time previous to his flight he forged promissory notes, to a very large amount, on twenty-eight of which forged notes, (amounting to forty thousand dollars) twenty-eight indictments have been found against him, in the criminal court of Baltimore county.

GERARD VON HARTEN is a middle. sized man, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 32 years of age, he has a round and regularly featured face, of fair complexion, with full red cheeks, and is slightly pitted with the small pox, his eyes are rather small, and of a dark hazle color, his mouth small with a good set of teeth; his hair is dark or chesnat colored, and is cropped short. He is a native of Germany, and retains much of the Dutch accent in speaking English, which he articulates slowly, and with a little lisp.

When he left Baltimore, he travelled leisurely through Virginia, collecting his debts in Fredericksburg, Richmond and other parts of the state, and about the first of April was seen at Stanton, near which place he is supposed to be at present. Any person apprehending said VON HARTEN, and lodging him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to punishment for the Forgeries lately committed by him in Baltimore, and giving notice thereof to the subscribers, in said city, shall receive the above reward,

Samuel M'Kim and
Jeremiah Sullivan.

N. B. Having debts due to him in Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia, should he leave Virginia, will probably visit one of these states.

☞ Editors of papers throughout the United States will render a service to the commercial world by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

Baltimore, April 17. [19] d

Rich Kanahwa Bottom Lands,

For Sale or Exchange.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, or exchange for lands or other real property on the east side of the Blue Ridge, about 7000 acres of RICH BOTTOM LAND, on the Great Kanahwa River, and on both sides thereof opposite and below the mouth of Poketollico Creek, in the state of Virginia, 25 miles from Point Pleasant, (in the county town of Mason county) and 12 miles from the town of Kanahawa county, and adjoining the lands of the late General Washington. They were surveyed at the same time with those lands in the year 1772, and are held under the same titles, viz. *Old Military Rights*—which are unquestionable.

The Lands are of the very first quality, the Bottoms in many places a mile wide; they have been lately resurveyed and divided into lots containing from 150 to 350 acres each, for the accommodation of purchasers, each lot fronting on the river, and extending back from thence to the hills, which afford a most extensive range for stock, which can never be interrupted. One hundred acres therefore of this rich bottom, with its advantages, would make a good settlement. The great [Virginia] state road leading to the states of Ohio and Kentucky, passes by and through these lands, which being on a fine navigable river will command a ready and high price for the produce to the emigrants to the western country both by land and water. Their situation, besides, gives their occupants choice of the eastern or western markets, as produce may be found most profitable. The climate is mild and remarkably favorable to the production of fruit—Salt works are erected on the banks of the river but a few miles above these lands, and the neighborhood furnishes abundance of iron, coal, limestone, mills and mill seats; so that there is no part of the western country which holds out more advantages to persons desirous of emigrating.

A more particular description of these lands, with plots of the several lots, their situation, description and price, may be had by application in Alexandria, to Mr. WILLIAM CRAIK, who attended the surveying of them, or to the subscriber.

JAMES CRAIK.

April 5. tawst[illegible]

JAMES KENNEDY, Sen.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable.—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilon's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,

Which has within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaidres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sun burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 1aw

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he hath removed his store to king-street, next door to Mr. *Jos. Thornton's, where he hath for sale an extensive assortment of*

SEEDS,

Both of English & American growth.

The former imported this fall per the ship *Sheperdess*, captain Wells, via Norfolk,

—among which are—

Early York Cabbage, Early Dwarf do. Early Screw do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Battersea do. Large Imperial do. Large Sugarloaf do. Large Flat Dutch do. Red do. Green and Yellow Savoy do. Bruffel Sprouts, Green and Red Borecole, Colliflower, Brocoli, &c.—Also, Rye Grass, Lucern, Burnett, Orchard Grass, Red Clover, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Stone do. Hanover do. Yellow do. White Norfolk do. Rape, Maw, Coriander, Carraway, Dill, Aniseed, Canary Seed, Double Yellow Hyacinths Roots, Fine Durham, Flower of Mustard, Split Peas, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Reels and Lines, Garden Sheers and best Pruning Knives. On hand a quantity of Lombardy Poplar of all sizes and a variety of Flowering Shrubs, and Roots, on reasonable terms.

Also,

An elegant assortment of cut and plain Glass, China, and Queens ware, Flower Pots of all kinds.

He likewise keeps Liquors, Groceries, Spices, Powder and Shot, Fig Blue, Starch, Barley, Rice, Soap, Candles, Salt Petre, Allum, Pearl Ash, Segars, best Rappee Snuff, chewing and smoaking Tobacco.

Also for Sale,

The American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Gardening.

February 17. d1w, law1M

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